

Building Skills at Home

Parent Handouts

K - 2 Informational Sheets to Include with Newsletters or Pass Out at Conferences or Parent Nights

BUILDING A Reader At HOME

Explore Books! Give your child an opportunity to explore books. Visiting a library or bookstore gives your child a chance to find topics and books that interest them.	Read, Read, Read! Make sure to read for at least 30 minutes per day! Students can read independently, aloud to an adult, or back and forth with a partner.	Ask Questions! •Predictions •Characters •Main Idea •Problem •Solution •Retell Story •Genre •Moral	Make it Fun! Reading shouldn't be a chore. Intentionally read with your child/discuss books but also research topics and do book activities together.	Be an example! Children learn by example, so let your child see you read whether it be a book, newspaper, cookbook, etc.
Pick Good Fit Books! A book that is a good match for your child should meet the following requirements: •Purpose for reading •Interest •Can they understand what they are reading? Can they retell the story? •Do they know most of the words?	For Beginning Readers: •Point out and read words in natural settings— stores, streets, etc. •Memorize sight words •Visualize the story in your head •Ask questions before, during, and after Don't immediately tell an unknown word to your student. Instead, ask them to: • Sound out the word •Break the word into parts •Try a different vowel sound (long/short) •Use illustrations for clues •Skip the word, re-read sentence, and go back— what word would make sense?	For Advanced Readers: •Notice interesting new vocabulary words, and make it a challenge to use them in conversation •Read with expression •Explore non-fiction books and their text features (diagrams, table of content, etc.) along with other genres as well •Compare and contrast books •Discuss connections to literature •Think of new titles for books •Explore multiple books from the same author		

HOW TO Make Spelling FUN!

- Look at the word, say the word, try to memorize the letters in the word, write the word from memory, and check to see if you are right.
- Use magnetic letters on a refrigerator or cake pan to spell words.
- Spell words with glue and sprinkle glitter on them or use glitter pens.
- Cut out letters from a newspaper or magazine to spell words.
- Make spelling flash cards— write words on index cards and cut the letters apart to spell.
- Call out spelling words in the car.
- Take a pre-test on Monday to see what words to work on. Don't forget to review the known words too though!
- Mnemonic Devices— Come up with a saying to remember words— For example: tail— The apple is light.
- Use scrapbook foam letters as a fun tool to study with.
- Write spelling words in bubble letters or another fun way.
- Use ABC Cookie Cutters and play-dough to cut out letters to spell words
- Paint spelling words.
- Use shaving cream to write spelling words.
- Write words in sand.
- Use letter beads from a craft store to write your spelling words (You could even put them on a string, or a screw, which is a great motor skill!)
- Put letters on Legos, rocks, popsicle sticks, or bottle caps, and put them together to spell your words.
- Got a Magna Doodle? Write your spelling words on it!
- Use Scrabble tiles (add up the points for each word to practice math skills!)
- SpellingCity.com— This site has tons of fun games to play using spelling words.

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BUILDING Math Skills At HOME

With a little creativity, you can make math lots of fun! Here are some easy things that you can do at home to help your child with math.

- There are many games that you probably already have at home that encourage development in math: Yahtzee (basic addition), Connect Four (problem solving... developing strategies), Puzzles (spatial awareness), Card Games (have players flip cards and greatest or least number wins), Candy Land (make your own game cards and use math facts instead of colors), Monopoly (money), Battleship (coordinate graphs), etc.
- Talk about the calendar with your child. Make it exciting by looking forward to special events. It is fun for them to count the weeks and days until birthdays or to see what day of the week a specific holiday will be on this year.
- You can help your child learn to count money by playing store with them. Use real coins and let them be the "cashier".
- Use an empty egg carton as a counting tool to practice addition and subtraction skills up to 10. Simply place an object in slots and use the empty slots to count up to/from 10.
- Notice the clock. Tell them that they can play a game at a certain time. Begin with easy times (7:00) and get progressively more difficult (7:30 and 7:45).
- Bake with your child. Read the instructions on the back of the box and allow them to measure ingredients.
- You can develop a better understanding of fractions by discussing equal parts with your child. Any time you bake a frozen pizza, it is an opportunity to let them understand what 1/6 means.
- Making flash cards of basic addition or subtraction facts can be an easy way to practice. You can make it a game by seeing how many they can answer in a minute. If they improve their score over time, reward them.
- You can make pot holders on a small loom. This is a good way to practice making and extending patterns.
- Any time there is a project at home that involves measuring inches or feet, let your child help! This allows them to understand that the concepts they are learning in school have real world applications.
- Point out shapes and discuss them. If you see a "YIELD" sign, discuss that it is a triangle and ask your child how many sides would be on 3 "YIELD" signs.

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Building Writing Skills

Beginning

- Write from left to right with letters touching writing lines
- Place spaces between words— Use a finger, popsicle stick, etc.
- Use uppercase and lowercase letters
- Use a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence
- Use punctuation at the end of a sentence
- Use drawing, guided writing, and dictating to write
- Use letter/sound knowledge, sight words, and word walls to write simple words
- Write correct beginning and ending constant sounds
- Understand there are different types of writing (lists, letters, etc.)

Intermediate

- Consistently use correct, basic capitalization and punctuation
- Write in complete sentences
- Write correct beginning, middle, and ending sounds
- Use and spell sight words correctly
- Be able to read own writing to share with others
- Organize sentences based upon one topic
- Plan Stories (brainstorm, list, graphic organizer)
- Create and publish a variety of writings (stories, lists, letters, etc.)
- Begin to use voice, audience, and purpose in writing

Advanced

- Continues to use sight words and additional grade level words correctly
- Consistently use correct capitalization, punctuation, sentence structure, tense, and subject/verb agreement
- Organize writing with beginning, middle, and ending
- Choose main topic to write about
- Add details to support main idea
- Use paragraphs
- Begin to use transitions (First, Second, Third, Last, Next, etc.)
- Use editing tools (dictionary, partner) to revise first draft
- Produce a variety of writings (poems, stories, letters, personal narratives)
- Follows the writing process

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Primaryjunction.blogspot.com

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 - **Cut out letters from a newspaper or magazine to spell words.**
 - Make spelling flash cards – write words on index cards and cut the letters apart to spell.
 - **Call out spelling words in the car.**
 - Take a pre-test on Monday to see what words to work on. Don't forget to review the known words too!
 - **Mnemonic Devices – Come up with a saying to remember words – For example: tail – The apple is light.**
 - Use scrapbook foam letters as a fun tool to study with.
 - **Write spelling words in bubble letters or another fun way.**
 - Use ABC Cookie Cutters and play-dough to cut out letters to spell words
 - **Paint spelling words.**
 - Use shaving cream to write spelling words.
 - **Write words in sand.**
 - Use letter beads from a craft store to write your spelling words (You could even put them on a string, or a screw, which is a great motor skill!)
 - **Put letters on Legos, rocks, popsicle sticks, or bottle caps, and put them together to spell your words.**
 - Got a Magna Doodle? Write your spelling words on it!
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Here are some simple things that you can do at home to help your child with math.

- Play board games as a family! Many of them encourage math development. Yahtzee (basic addition), Connect Four (problem solving), Card Games (basic addition and subtraction and ordering numbers), Candy Land (make your own game cards and use math facts instead of colors), Monopoly (money), and Battleship (coordinate graphs) are just a few to mention.
- Talk about the calendar with your child. Look forward to and countdown to special events such as vacations, birthdays, and holidays. Count the weeks and days to an event, and determine which day it will fall on.
- Help your child learn to count money by playing store with them. Use real coins and dollar bills.
- Use an empty egg carton as a counting tool to practice addition and subtraction skills up to 10. Simply place objects in the slots, and use the empty slots to count up to/from 10.
- Be on the lookout for shapes. Discuss the shapes you see. For a challenge, ask your child how many sides the shape has. (Example: A triangle has three sides. Two triangles would have six sides.).
- Help your child develop time skills by incorporating the clock into their schedule. At home, create a bedtime schedule (Example: Brush Teeth at 8:00; Bedtime story at 8:10; Bed at 8:30). Create a poster with the schedule, and hang it in your child's bedroom. Begin with easy times (7:00), and gradually progress to more difficult times (7:30 and 7:45).
- Involve your child in activities at home that use measurement such as picture framing and home improvement projects.
- Bake with your child. Have them read recipes and measure ingredients.
- Develop an understanding of fractions when eating or making a pizza by discussing how many slices there are, and what fraction of the pizza they are eating.

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Explore Books!

Give your child an opportunity to explore books. **Visiting a library or bookstore** gives your child a chance to find topics and books that interest them.

Read, Read, Read!

Make sure to read for at least **30 minutes per day!** Children can read independently, aloud to an adult, or back and forth with a partner.

Ask Questions!

- Predictions
- Characters
- Main Idea
- Problem
- Solution
- Retell Story
- Genre
- Moral

Make it Fun!

Reading shouldn't be a chore.

Intentionally read with your child/discuss books but also research topics and do book activities together.

Be an Example!

Children learn by example, so **let your child see you read** whether it be a book, newspaper, cookbook, etc.

Pick Good Fit Books!

A book that is a good match for your child should meet the following requirements:

- Purpose for reading
- Interest
- Can they understand what they are reading?
Can they retell the story?
- Do they know most of the words?

For Beginning Readers:

- Point out and read words in natural settings – stores, streets, etc.
 - Memorize sight words
 - Visualize the story in your head
- Ask questions before, during, and after
Don't immediately tell an unknown word to your child. Instead, ask them to:
 - Sound out the word
 - Break the word into parts
- Try a different vowel sound (long/short)
 - Use illustrations for clues
- Skip the word, re-read sentence, and go back – what word would make sense?

For Advanced Readers:

- Notice interesting, new vocabulary words, and make it a challenge to use them in conversation
 - Read with expression
- Explore non-fiction books and their text features (diagrams, table of contents, etc.) along with other genres as well
 - Compare and contrast books
- Discuss connections to literature
 - Think of new titles for books
- Explore multiple books from the same author

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CÓMO hacer de su hijo un mejor lector

¡Explore los Libros!

Brinde la oportunidad a sus hijos de explorar libros. En una biblioteca o en una librería, sus hijos podrán encontrar libros con temas de interés para ellos.

¡Leer, Leer, Leer!

¡Asegúrese de leer juntos por lo menos **30 minutos al día!**

Los estudiantes pueden leer de forma independiente, en voz alta a un adulto o tomando turnos con un compañero.

¡Hagan Preguntas!

Haga preguntas y predicciones acerca de los personajes, el tema principal, la trama, y la solución. Permita que su hijo re-cuente la historia. Juntos identifiquen el género literario y la moraleja.

¡Es divertido!

La lectura no debe ser algo aburrido. Lea con sus hijos y platique sobre la lectura. Investiguen juntos temas de interés y hagan actividades relacionadas con los libros.

¡Ponga el ejemplo!

Los niños aprenden con el ejemplo, así que permita que sus hijos lo vean leer a usted también, ya sea un libro, el periódico, un libro de cocina, etc.

¡Escojan libros adecuados!

Un libro adecuado debe llenar los siguientes requisitos:

Debe tener un propósito y ser de interés para su hijo. Su hijo debe ser capaz de comprender lo que está leyendo y re-contar la historia con sus propias palabras; y debe conocer la mayoría de las palabras.

Para lectores Principiantes:

- Escriban, identifiquen y lean juntos palabras de lugares su comunidad – tiendas, calles, etc.
- Memoricen las palabras de uso frecuente.
- Visualicen la lectura en su mente mientras leen.
- Hagan preguntas antes, durante y después de la lectura.
- Permita que su hijo lea TODAS las palabras, aún las que no conozca, identificando los sonidos de cada letra y/o separando la palabra en sílabas.
- Usen las ilustraciones/dibujos como pistas.
- Cuando su hijo no pueda leer una palabra, sáltenla y vuelvan a leer la oración desde el principio para ver qué palabra puede ser la que tiene sentido.

Para lectores Avanzados:

- Identifiquen palabras interesantes y nuevas en su vocabulario. Motive a sus hijos a que las utilicen en conversaciones.
- Lean con expresión.
- Explore libros de texto real (no ficción) y sus características (diagramas, tabla del contenido, etc.) junto con otro tipo de géneros literarios también.
- Comparen libros.
- Platiquen/comenten sobre las conexiones en la literatura.
- Piensen en nuevos títulos de libros y exploren diferentes libros de un mismo autor.

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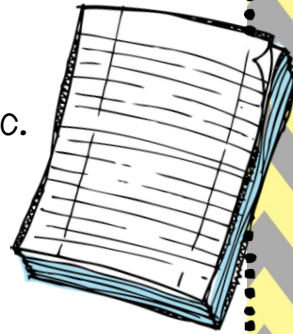
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Building Writing Skills

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- Use a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence
- Use punctuation at the end of a sentence
- Use drawing, guided writing, and dictating to write
- Use letter/sound knowledge, sight words, and word walls to write simple words
- Write correct beginning and ending consonant sounds
- Understand there are different types of writing (lists, letters, etc.)



Intermediate

- Consistently use correct, basic capitalization and punctuation
- Write in complete sentences
- Write correct beginning, middle, and ending sounds
- Use and spell sight words correctly
- Be able to read own writing to share with others
- Organize sentences based upon one topic
- Plan Stories (brainstorm, list, graphic organizer)
- Create and publish a variety of writings (stories, lists, letters, etc.)
- Begin to use voice, audience, and purpose in writing

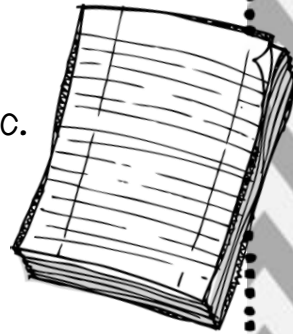
Advanced

- Continues to use sight words and additional grade level words correctly
- Consistently use correct capitalization, punctuation, sentence structure, tense, and subject/verb agreement
- Organize writing with beginning, middle, and ending
- Choose main topic to write about
- Add details to support main idea
- Use paragraphs
- Begin to use transitions (First, Second, Third, Last, Next, etc.)
- Use editing tools (dictionary, partner) to revise first draft
- Produce a variety of writings (poems, stories, letters, personal narratives)
- Follows the writing process

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Writing At Home

- Write letters and cards to family members and friends, and encourage them to write back!
- Encourage your child to write stories about their favorite things.
- Keep a journal of Summer activities.
- Read comics in the newspaper and let your child create their own.
- Create a newspaper and write articles about weekly activities.
- Use fun writing tools such as markers, gel pens, crayons, pencils, etc.
- Let your child create a shopping list before going to the store.
- Gather kids in the neighborhood to write a play.
- Advanced readers and writers might enjoy Mad Libs, while parents could create their own version of Mad Libs for beginning readers and writers.
- Take turns writing back and forth to your child! Leave a note by their bed or in their lunchbox.
- Play word games such as Wheel of Fortune and Hangman. Hangman is an especially great way to pass time in a doctor's office or restaurant!
- Have a place in your home where you display your child's writing!
- Encourage your child to plan their writing and revise drafts before publishing!
- Publish your child's writing! Not only does it make them feel special, but it also makes a wonderful keepsake. StoryJumper.com allows you to order hardcover books of your child's writing! You could also use programs such as Microsoft Photo Story to publish a digital version of their book! Simply scan in your child's drawings and record them reading their story. Publish and you can immediately send it to family and friends or burn to a disc to watch on television!

Writing At Home

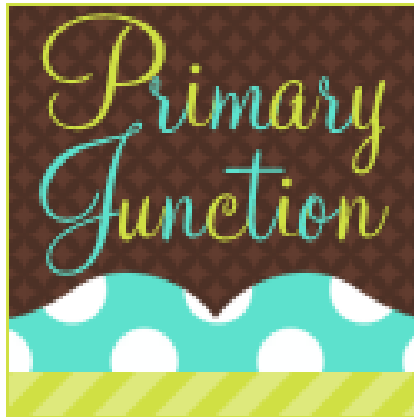
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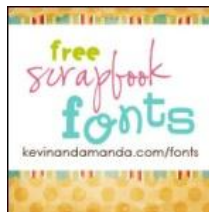
Thank you so much for downloading this packet. It is much appreciated! I hope it will provide your students' parents with some simple and inexpensive ways they can spend time with their children while also investing in their education! If you have any suggestions or concerns about this packet, you may email me at

primaryjunctionblog@gmail.com

Please visit my blog for more ideas and freebies!



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